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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SPOKANE**

AMANDA BANTA, et al.,

NO. 2:23-cv-00112-MKD

Plaintiffs,

DECLARATION OF BRENNAN RIVAS

V.

ROBERT W. FERGUSON, Attorney
General of the State of Washington,
et al..

Defendants.

I, Brennan Rivas, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18, competent to testify as to the matters herein,

and make this declaration based on my personal knowledge.

2. I have been asked by State of Washington defendants in this matter

to render an opinion on the history of firearms restrictions enacted in the nineteenth century, especially as it relates to weapons deemed especially

1 dangerous. For my work in this case, I am being compensated at a rate of \$175
2 per hour for research, \$225 per hour for writing, and \$325 per hour for testimony.

3 3. I am an Historian and Independent Scholar. During the 2021-2022
4 academic year, I was the Lloyd Lewis Fellow in American History at The
5 Newberry Library. From 2020 to 2021, I was a Bill & Rita Clements Fellow for
6 the Study of Southwestern America within the Clements Center for Southwest
7 Studies at Southern Methodist University. From 2019 to 2020, I was a Lecturer
8 in American History at Texas Christian University.

9 4. My educational background includes a Ph.D. in History from TCU,
10 where my dissertation was on the development, evolution, and enforcement of
11 gun and weapon policy in Texas from the era of Mexican independence to the
12 1930s.

13 5. My expertise includes historical weapon regulations in the United
14 States. I have authored multiple publications on this topic, including peer-
15 reviewed articles in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, and a chapter in an
16 edited collection forthcoming by Oxford University Press; in 2022, my article,
17 “Enforcement of Public Carry Restrictions: Texas as a Case Study (June 2022),
18 was published in the UC Davis Law Review. I am currently completing a book
19 manuscript based upon my dissertation research.

1 6. I have provided expert witness testimony in *Miller v. Bonta*,
2 No. 19-cv-01537 (S.D. Cal.); *Angelo v. District of Columbia*, No. 22-cv-01878
3 (D.D.C.); *Duncan v. Bonta*, 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB (S.D. Cal.); *Brumback v.*
4 *Ferguson*, No. 1:22-cv-03093-MKD (E.D. Wash.); *Christian v. Nigrelli*, No. 22-
5 cv-00695 (JLS) (W.D.N.Y.); *Hanson v. District of Columbia*, No. 22-cv-2256
6 (D.D.C.); *National Association for Gun Rights v. Campbell*, No. 22-cv-11431 (D.
7 Mass.); *Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc. v. Kotek, Oregon*, No. 2:22-cv-01815-
8 IM (D. Ore.); *National Shooting Sports Foundation v. Jennings*, No. 22-cv-
9 01499-RGA (D. Del.); and *Jones v. Bonta*, No. 3:19-cv-01226-L-AHG, (S.D.
10 Cal. 2022). I am currently working on potential expert witness testimony that
11 may be provided in other jurisdictions.

12 7. A true and correct copy of my current curriculum vitae is attached
13 as Exhibit A.

I. SUMMARY OF OPINIONS

15 8. My exploration of historical weapon regulations for this case, in
16 conjunction with my ongoing research dating back to 2015, shows that
17 Americans have a long tradition of regulating weapons considered especially
18 dangerous to the peace and safety of their communities. The weapons which
19 nineteenth-century Americans focused on were not semiautomatic firearms with

1 large-capacity, detachable magazines, as we are familiar with today, but newly
2 developed or newly popular weapons that reached American consumers and were
3 associated with unnecessary violence. Often grouped together as deadly
4 weapons, these instruments were mainly large fighting knives and pocket-sized
5 revolvers, but could include others like sword-canes, slung shots, and metal
6 knuckles. Public outcry at the social cost of deadly weapons was common, and
7 governments targeted them for regulation through taxation, public carry laws,
8 and point-of-sale restrictions that sometimes prohibited their sale altogether. This
9 report identifies and explains this history, focusing specifically on state laws that
10 restricted the sale or manufacture of deadly weapons through sales bans or
11 prohibitive taxation.

II. DEFINING DEADLY WEAPONS

13 9. Americans living in the nineteenth century generally distinguished
14 between two types of weapons: arms suitable for militia service or hunting, and
15 concealable weapons associated with interpersonal violence and known as deadly
16 weapons.¹ In the decentralized, agricultural environments that characterized early

¹⁸ ¹⁹ There are some exceptions to this tendency, such as sales restrictions that applied to all firearms rather than just pistols, or certain sensitive place laws that

1 American life, hunting knives, rifles, muskets, and shotguns were important tools
2 present in most rural homes. Men used these firearms for militia service and for
3 the occasions when they were required to participate in local policing efforts
4 through the *posse comitatus*; they would have much more frequently used such
5 weapons for hunting—be it killing predatory animals, driving birds away from
6 their crops, or hunting for meat. Rifles, muskets, and shotguns were not likely to
7 be used in the commission of crimes, especially crimes of passion that resulted
8 in murder or manslaughter. Those offenses were much more likely to be
9 committed with bare hands, blunt instruments, or other types of weapons such as

10 _____
11 prohibited all firearms in addition to deadly weapons. *See* S.B. 80, 1st Sess., at
12 79 (Ohio 1880), establishing a minimum age for the sale of “any air-gun, musket,
13 rifle-gun, shot-gun, revolver, pistol, or other firearm, of any kind or description
14 whatever, or ammunition for the same.” *See also* John A. Hockaday, *et al.*,
15 *Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri* 224, §1274 (1879) (prohibiting the
16 carrying of “any firearms, bowie-knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, or other deadly
17 weapon” at “public assemblages.”). Nonetheless, this distinction between deadly
18 weapons and militia or hunting weapons was foundational to nineteenth-century
19 regulatory policies.

1 concealable knives and pistols.²

2 10. As rates of homicide, violence, and crime rose in tandem with
3 developments in weapon technology during the nineteenth century, American
4 people across the country turned to weapon regulations as a solution. These
5 regulations tended to focus upon readily concealable “deadly weapons” like
6 knives and pistols, because those were the weapons associated with lawless
7 interpersonal violence, rather than the firearms used for militia and hunting
8 purposes. Deadly weapons were associated with crime and needless bloodshed,
9 and the people habitually carrying them were presumed to be ruffians, burglars,
10 and assassins—those ready to settle personal difficulties with blood rather than
11 by reason and law. Some states listed and defined deadly weapons by code or
12 statute. For example, an 1892 edition of the Mississippi Penal Code carried
13 forward a public carry law from 1888 as Sec. 1026, entitled “Deadly weapons;

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² Guns were used in less than half of the murders of unrelated adults, and
18 less than ten percent of marital murders during the seventeenth and eighteenth
19 centuries. *See Randolph Roth, American Homicide 115 (2009).*

carrying of concealed.”³ Other states defined deadly weapons by their suitability for concealment; in fact, deadly weapons were often referred to as “concealed weapons” for the straightforward reason that they were designed to be carried concealed.⁴ Article 47, Chapter 25 of the Oklahoma Territory Penal Code, for instance, was titled “Concealed Weapons” and its first two sections enumerated “prohibited weapons” that were not to be carried upon the person or concealed.⁵

11. Some of these weapons, and the regulations governing them, are

³ R. H. Thompson, et al, *Annotated Code of the General Statute Laws of the State of Mississippi* 326, § 1026 (1892).

⁴ For example, see *What They Think of It: The State Press on the Carrying of Concealed Weapons*, Daily Constitution (Atlanta, Georgia), April 11, 1879, at 4; and *Concealed Weapons: What Is Thought of the Practice by the Press of the State*, Daily Constitution (Atlanta, Georgia), March 27, 1879, at 1. The articles quote numerous other newspapers from Georgia which condemn carrying deadly weapons in terms that associate going armed and carrying deadly weapons with the habit of carrying concealed weapons.

⁵ Concealed Weapons, 1890 Okla. Sess. Laws, ch. 25, art. 47, §§ 1–2, at 412.

1 discussed below.

2 **III. LARGE KNIVES**

3 12. Prior to the widespread availability of revolvers near the mid-
 4 nineteenth century, large knives were considered the most dangerous weapon
 5 around. There were so many different styles and names of knives that Americans
 6 sometimes struggled to define them and distinguish them from one another. The
 7 “dirk knife” originated in Scotland as a knife carried into battle or for martial
 8 ornamentation by soldiers. It has come to be identified as having a straight blade.⁶
 9 “Dagger” is an older word, and generally connotes a double-edged blade. Bowie
 10 knives were often associated with long blades that curved and became double-
 11 edged near the tip. An “Arkansas toothpick,” on the other hand, was more likely
 12 to be a knife that was as long as a bowie, double-edged, and sharply tapered. The
 13 narvaja was of Spanish origin and tended to refer to a large folding blade. To
 14 make matters even more complicated, these definitions might vary
 15 geographically, change over time, and were not set in stone during the nineteenth

16
 17 ⁶ William B. Worthen, *Arkansas Made: A Survey of the Decorative,*
 18 *Mechanical, and Fine Arts Produced in Arkansas through 1950* at 267–268,
 19 Vol. I (University of Arkansas Press, 2nd ed. 2021).

1 century.

2 13. By far the Bowie knife became the style most widely known, used,
 3 and discussed by Americans in the nineteenth century. The blade took its name
 4 from a man named Jim Bowie who was born in Kentucky in 1796 and died at the
 5 Alamo during the Texas Revolution in 1836.⁷ He began carrying a large hunting
 6 knife in a leather scabbard in 1826, after an enemy tried to assassinate him in the
 7 street.⁸ The following year, Bowie used it to great effect in a duel that turned into
 8 a melee and became the subject of nationwide news coverage.⁹ His death at the

9
 10

 11 ⁷ William R. Williamson, *Bowie, James*, Handbook of
 12 Texas Online, Texas State Historical Association,
 13 <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/bowie-james> (last accessed
 February 25, 2023).

14 ⁸ Clifford Hopewell, *James Bowie, Texas Fighting Man: A Biography*
 15 25–30 (1994).

16 ⁹ *Terrible Rencontre*, Niles' Register (Baltimore, Maryland), Nov. 17,
 17 1827, at 182. [https://archive.org/details/sim_niles-national-register_1827-11-17_33_844/page/182\(mode/1up">reprinted at <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045110/1827-10-31/ed-1/seq-2/>](https://archive.org/details/sim_niles-national-register_1827-11-17_33_844/page/182(mode/1up)

1 Alamo cemented the legend of his namesake knife. As the legend spread, the
 2 Bowie knife became one of the most widely denounced deadly weapons of the
 3 antebellum nineteenth century.

4 14. Fighting knives were certainly not new in the 1830s, and the exact
 5 styling of the original Bowie knife remains unknown, but Bowie's life story
 6 became a vehicle for Americans to discuss and address the growing problem of
 7 knife violence. As rates of violence rose during the nineteenth century, people
 8 were more likely to carry and use large knives; the increased presence of
 9 knives—even if ostensibly carried for personal defense—had the regrettable
 10 consequence of exacerbating the problem.¹⁰ This was especially notable in
 11 southern areas, where “so certain, indeed, is the bowie-knife to appear in a
 12 quarrel, that the great anxiety of a disputant in the South seems to be always to
 13 strike the first blow.”¹¹

14

15 ¹⁰ *See Another Victim of the Bowie Knife*, Cheraw Gazette
 16 (South Carolina), September 6, 1837, at 3, available at
 17 <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88084121/1837-09-06/ed-1/seq-3/>.

18 ¹¹ *The Bowie-Knife In the South*, San Francisco Evening Bulletin,
 19 October 18, 1861.

1 15. The response on the part of Americans confronting knife-violence
2 was the regulation of such weapons. Going back to 1801, nineteenth-century
3 weapon restrictions regulated the presence of knives larger than a regular pocket
4 knife in public places.¹² As homicide rates increased and the popularity of bowie

¹² 1801 Tenn. Laws, ch. 22, § 6 (prohibiting “privately” carrying “any dirk, large knife, pistol or any other dangerous weapon.”). Similar laws existed in numerous states during the antebellum nineteenth century, including: Florida, which clearly distinguished between fighting knives and pocket knives, *see* 1846 Fla. Laws, ch. 75 (“any dirk, pistol or other arm or weapon, except a common pocket knife . . .” *See also* 1838 Va. Acts, ch. 101 (“any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, or any other weapon of the like kind, from the use of which the death of any person might probably ensue . . .”); 1840 Ala. Laws, ch. 7 (“a bowie knife, or knife or instrument of the like kind or description, by whatever name called, dirk or any other deadly weapon, pistol or any species of fire arms, or air gun . . .”); 1819 Ind. Acts, ch. 23 (“any dirk pistol, sword in cane, or any other unlawful weapon . . .”); 1821 Miss. Laws, ch. 49 (“any pistols, dirk or other such offensive weapons . . .”); 1812 Ky. Acts, ch. 89 (“a pocket pistol, dirk, large knife, or sword in a cane ”); 1813 La. Acts, ch. 5 (“any concealed weapon, such as a dirk, dagger,

1 knives grew, so did laws restricting bowie knives, as discussed more fully
 2 below.¹³

3 **IV. POCKET PISTOLS**

4 16. Another weapon that came to be associated with lawless violence
 5 was the “pocket pistol.” Prior to the mid-nineteenth century, most of the pistols
 6 available on the American consumer market were single-shot, muzzle-loading
 7 pistols modeled after designs that appeared in the eighteenth century.¹⁴ After

8
 9 knife, pistol, or any other deadly weapon.”; *Of Proceedings to Prevent the*
 10 *Commission of Crime*, in The Revised Statutes of the State of Wisconsin,
 11 Title XXXI, ch. 144, § 18, 719 (1849), (“a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol or pistols,
 12 or other offensive and dangerous weapon . . .”); *Of Proceedings to Prevent the*
 13 *Commission of Crime*, in The Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, Title II,
 14 Ch. 1, § 16 (1846) (“a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and
 15 dangerous weapon . . .”). This is not an exhaustive list.

16
 17 ¹³ As a general rule, public carry laws included knives within their purview,
 18 and some jurisdictions prohibited the sale of bowie knives as well. *See infra*, at
 19 17–24, 29, 36–39.

19 ¹⁴ *Pollard’s History of Firearms* 114–16 (Claude Blair, ed. 1983).

1 being fired, they were useful only as clubs until they could be reloaded through
2 a process that took upwards of fifteen seconds.¹⁵ In 1836, Samuel Colt patented
3 the design for a revolver, which ultimately became more widely used than single-
4 shot devices or other types of repeating pistols. Still, it took until the Civil War
5 Era for the revolver to become a commercial success and widely available to
6 Americans. In 1857, Colt's patent expired, which opened the door for other
7 manufacturers to produce revolvers. The rising number of pistols available for
8 sale contributed to their growing presence in American homes and communities.

9 17. Pistols both before and after the advent of the revolver tended to be
10 produced in three sizes. The largest were called "horse," "holster," and later
11 "army" pistols, and they descended from large handguns conducive to mounted
12 warfare that were kept in saddle holsters. By about the 1870s, these firearms were
13 called "army" pistols and had been scaled down somewhat in such a way that
14 they were more conducive to being carried on the person. But in the early

¹⁵ For example, see the websites: <https://timothyrvjeweland.com/how-to-load-and-fire-a-musket-or-flintlock-pistol-explained-briefly-with-appropriate-jargon/>; and <https://www.quora.com/How-long-did-it-take-to-load-a-flintlock-pistol>.

1 nineteenth century, “horse” or “holster” pistols were decidedly large and not
 2 designed to be carried on the person.¹⁶

3 18. The second size was the “belt” or “navy” pistol, which was
 4 somewhat smaller and carried a lower caliber. These firearms were designed to
 5 be carried either on the belt (sometimes attached by a ring on the firearm), in the
 6 pocket of a greatcoat, or in a portable case. One of the main uses of these seven-
 7 to-ten-inch pistols prior to the nineteenth century was for defensive purposes
 8 while traveling.¹⁷ The mid-sized navy revolvers produced by Colt’s were one of
 9 the more successful models produced and may have been the most common type
 10 of revolver among American consumers at the start of the Civil War.

11 19. The smallest size, measuring approximately five or six inches in
 12 length, was the pocket pistol. As the name suggests, these firearms were
 13 purposefully designed to be carried within the pockets of everyday attire.¹⁸ The
 14 most famous of these was the Deringer pistol, named for its designer, Henry

16 ¹⁶ *Pollard’s History*, *supra* note 14 at 104, 119.

17 ¹⁷ *Id.* at 117–18.

18 ¹⁸ *Id.* at 116–18 (“These [pocket pistols] were intended to be carried in the
 19 pocket of a person wearing normal civilian attire.”).

1 Deringer, and notorious as the gun used to assassinate Abraham Lincoln.
 2 Deringers (often misspelled as “Derringers”) were capable of firing large
 3 calibers, which made them exceedingly lethal at close range—often more lethal
 4 than mid-sized navy revolvers.¹⁹ Other pocket revolvers, on the other hand,
 5 carried smaller calibers and might only hold four or five shots. As the United
 6 States military demobilized after the Civil War and ceased purchasing large
 7 numbers of revolvers, the manufacturers in the business turned toward civilian
 8 sales to continue their profitability. Pocket revolvers, which could be had for a
 9 few dollars or less, were marketed heavily.²⁰

10 20. Even though pocket pistols were less frequently the targets of
 11 popular outrage in the early nineteenth century than were large knives, they were
 12 still regulated alongside them. Small, concealable pistols lent themselves to the

13
 14 ¹⁹ Lee A. Silva, *Henry Deringer’s Popular ‘Pocket Cannons’ Packed a*
 15 *Wallop from California to Washington, D.C.*, Wild West, April 2002, at 12–13.

16 ²⁰ On size, variability, and manufacture of Colt pistols, see Jim
 17 Rasenberger, *Revolver: Sam Colt and the Six-Shooter that Changed*
 18 *America* (2021); Martin Rywell, *Colt Guns* 66–67, 84–93 (1953);
 19 R. L. Wilson, *The Colt Heritage: The Official History of Colt Firearms from*
1836 to the Present 173 (1979).

1 same violent ends as fighting knives, and it was a single-shot, muzzle-loading
 2 pocket pistol used in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1865. Public carry
 3 laws generally included “pistols” within their purview, and other regulatory
 4 strategies attempted to discourage their presence in public spaces. The
 5 proliferation of pocket revolvers after the Civil War catapulted them to
 6 centerstage for regulation during the postbellum era.

7 **V. SLUNG SHOTS & OTHER DEADLY WEAPONS**

8 21. There were other deadly weapons which Americans tended to
 9 regulate in the nineteenth century. These included sword-canes and loaded canes,
 10 as well as metal knuckles (often referred to as “knucks”) and slung shots. A slung
 11 shot was a makeshift weapon associated with organized crime and street gangs.
 12 Unlike a sling shot that we might think of today, a slung shot was “a shot, piece
 13 of metal, stone, etc., fastened to a strap or thong, and used as a weapon.”²¹ Like
 14 large knives and pocket pistols, slung shots, sword-canes, and metal knuckles
 15 were weapons associated with crime and interpersonal violence rather than
 16 militia service or communal policing.

17

18

19 ²¹ This is the definition of the nineteenth-century American phrase from
 the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

VI. VIOLENCE & USE OF DEADLY WEAPONS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

22. Rates of violence and homicide fluctuated during the nineteenth century, largely as a result of political and socio-economic factors. Where Americans failed to unite together based upon common interests and principles, and where they viewed governing institutions with skepticism, violence tended to rise. The southern society predicated upon racial slavery made slaveholding states more violent places than northern counterparts. Areas that were isolated from governing officials or on the fringe of Anglo-American settlement also experienced more violence than the more established parts of the country closer to the Atlantic seaboard.²² After the Civil War, pervasive racism, rural poverty, and unrepresentative state and local governments meant that violence remained a staple of southern life. Northern cities and states were not immune from high levels of homicide and crime, either. They saw a sharp uptick in violence and homicide from about 1840 through the end of the Civil War, and then again in

²² Historian Randolph Roth has shown that four correlates contribute to rates of homicide: stability of government; confidence in government and officials; a sense of patriotism or kinship; and a legitimate social hierarchy. *See* Roth, *supra* note 2, at 17–26.

1 the closing decades of the century. Ethnic tension, political conflict, and the
 2 effects of industrialization (urbanization, poverty, lack of resources, etc.)—all of
 3 which eroded the cohesion of communities and citizens—fueled this trend.²³

4 23. Americans North and South criticized the everyday carrying of
 5 deadly weapons, particularly the concealment of them beneath one's clothes.
 6 Such behavior belonged to “ruffians”—bullies who imposed their will on others
 7 through force or intimidation, and who engaged in unforgivably brutal behavior
 8 in order to do so. Ruffians carried bowie knives and used them to stab someone
 9 who insulted them, and ruffians turned a minor conflict into a melee by drawing
 10 a pocket revolver and shooting their opponents.²⁴ To carry weapons was also

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13 ²³ On homicide in American history, particularly as broken down into
 14 northern and southern regions, *see id.* at 297–326, 386–88 (for trends in northern
 15 areas); at 185 (for data-supported charts showing trends in homicide for large
 16 cities across the entire nineteenth century); at 184 (complicating data from pp.
 17 185 by showing that some rural northern areas experienced sharp rise in crime
 after 1865 and therefore emulated what took place in the American South during
 that time).

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19

²⁴ For example, *see The 'Science of Defence,'* Public Ledger (Philadelphia,
 PA), August 5, 1840 (carrying swords as “refined ruffianism”); *The Ruffian*

1 described as a relic of barbarism—"that most barbarous of all customs, the habit
 2 of wearing concealed weapons."²⁵ Commentators later in the century described
 3 pistol-toting as a "relic of barbarism"²⁶ and rallied to the cry, "The revolver must
 4 go!"²⁷

5 _____

6 *Foote*, Barre Patriot (Boston, MA) April 26, 1846 (Sen. Henry S. Foote of
 7 Mississippi as a "ruffian" for being armed in the Senate chamber, bullying an
 8 enemy, and pulling a knife on him in the presence of the full Senate); *Shocking
 9 Outrage*, The Miners' Express (Dubuque, Iowa) September 24, 1851, at 2 ("some
 ruffian or ruffians unknown" stabbed a pair of stabled horses, killing one). See
 10 <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86083363/1851-09-24/ed-1/seq-2/>

11 ²⁵ *Concealed Weapons*, Daily Picayune (New Orleans, Louisiana)
 12 February 28, 1845, at 2.

13 ²⁶ *The Cattlemen*, Fort Worth Daily Democrat, March 5, 1883. See also
 14 *Brenham Daily Banner* (Texas), March 7, 1883.

15 ²⁷ See *The Revolver Must Go*, Clarksville Weekly Chronicle (Tennessee)
 16 May 24, 1884, at 1 (reprinted from *Gainesville Register* (Texas));
 17 <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88061082/1884-05-24/ed-1/seq-1/> ;
 18 *Personals*, Chicago Daily Tribune, March 29, 1879, at 5 (mocking the movement
 19 developing in the South by saying, "Southern papers say the revolver must go—
 go off?") <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84031492/1879-03-29/ed->

1 24. Widespread criticism of deadly weapons and the bloody toll which
2 they exacted upon American society prompted state and local governments to
3 enact regulations. Some of the earlier statutes and ordinances originated in
4 southern and southwestern²⁸ areas and spread across much of the country by the
5 Civil War Era. Regulations carried on unabated in the postbellum era, often
6 turning to the same strategies of public carry, taxation, and sales restriction laws.

VII. WEAPON REGULATIONS

8 25. There were several different regulatory strategies which nineteenth-
9 century Americans pursued in order to stem the tide of violence associated with
10 deadly weapons. These ranged from public carry laws to taxes and sales
11 restrictions. Sales restrictions grew in number and importance as the century wore
12 on, but they dated back to the antebellum nineteenth century.

13 26. Sometimes taxes were straightforward attempts to prohibit the

1/seq-5/; *Current Opinion*, Rocky Mountain News (Colorado) March 26, 1879
("If the west and south would rally around the sentiment, 'The revolver must go,' it would be one more step in the interests of civilization.").

18 ²⁸ In the antebellum era, the Old Southwest stretched from Louisiana to
19 Missouri, Kentucky, and Alabama.

carrying of weapons without saying so explicitly. This approach was practiced in Florida during its territorial phase and remained a policy option for much of the nineteenth century.²⁹ In 1835, the territorial government enacted a public carry law with a steep fine of \$50 to \$500 for violations and an exemption for “carrying arms openly, outside of all their clothes.”³⁰ Unsatisfied with the public carry law, leaders established a new series of prohibitive taxes designed to further reduce

²⁹ In some ways, possession taxes came close to being carry taxes or even proto-licensing policies. 1866 Ga. Laws §§ 3–4, 27–28 (assessing a tax of \$1 for each “gun or pistol, musket or rifle over the number of three kept or owned on any plantation” in select counties.). Taxation as a form of public carry regulation was considered in Texas in 1866 as well as in Tennessee in 1893. See Brennan Gardner Rivas, *An Unequal Right to Bear Arms: State Weapons Laws and White Supremacy in Texas, 1836-1900*, 121 Southwestern Historical Quarterly 290 (Jan. 2018); Tennessee State News, *Bolivar Bulletin* (Bolivar, Tennessee) Feb. 10, 1893, at 1, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89058007/1893-02-10/ed-1/seq-1/>.

³⁰ John P. Duval, *Compilation of the Public Acts of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida* 423 (1839) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources (Source entitled Passed Prior to 1840, Image 425).

1 the presence of deadly weapons in public. This 1838 enactment held that anyone
2 who chose “to vend dirks, pocket pistols, sword canes, or bowie knives” had to
3 first pay an annual tax of \$200, “and all persons carrying said weapons openly
4 shall pay . . . a tax of ten dollars annually.”³¹ In 2023 dollars, the annual
5 occupation tax would amount to approximately \$6,300, and the annual open carry
6 tax would amount to approximately \$320.³² In a sparsely populated, rural
7 environment, these taxes were clearly designed to discourage trade in and public
8 carry of deadly weapons. The architects of the statute saw it as intrinsically
9 connected to the previously enacted concealed carry restriction—as a way of
10 more effectively reducing the number of weapons carried in public spaces.³³

11 27. Antebellum lawmakers also restricted the sale of certain problematic
12 weapons. As bowie knives, pocket pistols, and other deadly weapons were
13 becoming more popular and more prevalent, Tennessee and Georgia prohibited

³¹ 1838 Fla. Laws, ch. 24.

³² The amounts reach \$319.14 and \$6,382.73. See <https://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1838?amount=200>.

1 their sale. In 1837, Georgia passed a statute combining a public carry law with a
2 sales restriction. It was unlawful “for any merchant, or vender of wares or
3 merchandise in this State, or any other person or persons whatsoever, to sell, or
4 offer to sell, or to keep, or have about their person or elsewhere, any of the
5 hereinafter described weapons, to wit: Bowie, or any other kind of knives,
6 manufactured and sold for the purpose of wearing, or carrying the same as arms
7 of offence or defence.”³⁴ The statute further held that “pistols, dirks, sword canes,
8 spears, &c., shall also be contemplated in this act, save such pistols as are known
9 and used, as horseman’s pistols.”³⁵ The following year (1838), Tennessee
10 lawmakers did much the same with an updated public carry law that included a
11 section prohibiting “any merchant, pedlar, jeweller, confectioner, grocery keeper,
12 or other person” to sell “any Bowie knife or knives, or Arkansas tooth picks, or
13 any knife or weapon that shall in form, shape or size resemble a Bowie knife or

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³⁴ 1837 Ga. Laws, ch. 90; https://dlg.usg.edu/record/dlg_zlg_16741934#text.

³⁵ *Id.*

1 knives, or Arkansas tooth pick.”³⁶ In 1849, Vermont lawmakers prohibited the
 2 manufacture and sale of slung shots, which were makeshift weapons associated
 3 with organized crime and street gangs.³⁷ New York did the same.³⁸ Kentucky
 4 lawmakers enacted a law that prohibited “vending, buying, selling, or dealing in
 5 the weapons popularly known as colts, brass knuckles, slung-shots, or any
 6 imitation or substitute therefor,”—essentially adopting the policies all these
 7 states into one catch-all statute.³⁹

8 28. These sales restrictions were not challenged in the antebellum era
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11 ³⁶ 1838 Tenn. Laws, ch. 137. This law was temporarily suspended during
 12 part of the Civil War. See 1862 Tenn. Laws, ch. 23.

13 ³⁷ 1849 Vt. Acts & Resolves, ch. 36, § 1, 26. Slung shots were not like
 14 slingshots as we understand the term today. The *Oxford English Dictionary*
 15 identifies this as a nineteenth-century American phrase referring to “a shot, piece
 16 of metal, stone, etc., fastened to a strap or thong, and used as a weapon.”

17 ³⁸ Hiram Denio, et al, *Revised Statutes of the State of New York* § 52, 880
 18 (1852) (see Part IV, Title 6, *Misdemeanors*; the code section cites 1849 NY Laws
 ch. 278.)

19 ³⁹ 1855 Ky. Acts, ch. 636, § 1, 96.

1 the way that public carry laws sometimes were.⁴⁰ The public carry portion of the
 2 Georgia statute was challenged in 1844, when a man named Hawkins Nunn
 3 appealed his conviction. Nunn had been seen carrying a pistol (not a horseman's
 4 pistol) openly in his hand, and a grand jury issued a presentment against him. The
 5 Georgia Supreme Court ultimately struck down the portions of the law in
 6 question that prohibited keeping and openly carrying certain kinds of weapons
 7 and criticized the poor construction of the statute. But the decision in the case did

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11 ⁴⁰ Some southern appellate courts weighed the constitutionality of public
 12 carry laws in light of their view of the Second Amendment and particularly in
 13 light of their state analogues. The regional understanding that emerged was that
 14 legislatures could prohibit the concealed carrying of deadly weapons, but not the
 15 open carrying of them. This understanding coexisted with a general disdain for
 16 the habitual carrying of weapons in public spaces, and was likely a way of
 17 protecting the open carrying of deadly weapons at times of emergency rather than
 18 carte blanche to carry openly at all times. Eric Ruben and Saul A. Cornell,
 19 *Firearm Regionalism and Public Carry: Placing Southern Antebellum Case Law*
in Context, in Yale Law Journal Forum 121–135 (Summer 2015). For more on
 the distinction between open and concealed carry, *see id.* at 21–24.

1 not actually address the constitutionality of the sales restriction.⁴¹ The *Nunn*
 2 decision, far from a full-throated defense of limitless gun rights, in fact reiterated
 3 states' authority to prohibit the concealed carrying of deadly weapons in the name
 4 of public safety and set no precedent regarding weapon-specific sales bans.

5 29. Sales restrictions continued to be placed upon certain deadly
 6 weapons even in the post-Civil War period. By the 1870s, Tennessee had long
 7 prohibited the sale of bowie knives and Arkansas toothpicks,⁴² but in 1879
 8 lawmakers strengthened their sales restriction by placing pistols within its
 9 purview.⁴³ The statute in question criminalized the sale of “belt or pocket pistols,

10 11 ⁴¹ *Nunn v. State*, 1 Ga. 243 (1846).

12 13 ⁴² An Act to suppress the sale and use of Bowie Knives and Arkansas
 14 Toothpicks in this State, 1838 Tenn. Laws, ch. 137, 200–201. There was a brief
 15 period in which the law was not enforced during the Civil War. Tennessee was
 16 the first Confederate state to be reconquered and begin the process of political
 17 reconstruction (in 1863), so it is likely that this wartime hiatus of enforcement
 18 lasted less than two years. 1862 Tenn. Laws, ch. 23.

19 ⁴³ Between 1871 and 1879, Tennessee lawmakers made substantial
 changes to their state weapons policy, of which the 1879 sales restriction forms

1 or revolvers, or any other kind of pistols, except army or navy pistol.”⁴⁴ When a
 2 Tennessee merchant named Burgoyne challenged the law, the state supreme court
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 5 only a part. An 1870 statute prohibited “publicly or privately” carrying “a dirk,
 6 sword cane, Spanish stiletto, belt or pocket pistol or revolver.” When the state
 7 supreme court struck the measure down as unconstitutional for prohibiting the
 8 open carrying of militia arms known as “repeaters” (referring to army-sized
 9 revolvers), lawmakers quickly added an exception for army/navy pistols carried
 10 “openly in his hands.” In 1879, lawmakers prohibited the sale of “belt or pocket
 11 pistols, or revolvers, or any other kind f pistols, except army or navy pistols.” See
 12 1870 Tenn. Laws ch. 13, 28–29; 1871 Tenn. Laws ch. 90, 81–82; *Andrews v.*
State, 50 Tenn. 165 (1871); 1879 Tenn. Laws, ch. 96, 135–36.

13 ⁴⁴ 1879 Tenn. Laws, ch. 96 § 1 (“That it shall be a misdemeanor for any
 14 person to sell, or offer to sell, or to bring into the State for the purpose of selling,
 15 giving away, or otherwise disposing of belt or pocket pistols, or revolvers, or any
 16 other kind of pistols, except army or navy pistol; *Provided*, that this Act shall not
 17 be enforced against any person now having license to sell such articles until the
 18 expiration of such present license,”). The associated fine was \$25 to \$100 and
 19 imprisonment at the court’s discretion.

1 decided that it was well within the police powers of the legislature to “put down
 2 the pernicious habit of going armed”⁴⁵ by declining to issue licenses to firearm
 3 dealers. When the justices considered whether the law deprived Burgoyne of his
 4 property rights, they determined that the state’s allowance for licensed dealers to
 5 dispose of their stock prior to the expiration of their licenses was sufficient
 6 protection. In explaining that the harm posed by the traffic in pistols justified the
 7 sales restriction, the court quoted Thomas Cooley, one of the more influential
 8 legal scholars of the time. Cooley wrote that sometimes a tax “has not for its
 9 object the raising of revenue, but looks rather to the regulation of relative rights,
 10 privileges and duties, as between individuals, to the conservation of order in the
 11 political society, to the encouragement of industry, and the discouragement of
 12 pernicious employments.”⁴⁶ The legislation was “being made in the exercise of
 13 that authority which is inherent in every sovereignty, to make all such rules and
 14 regulations as are needful to secure and preserve the public order, and to protect

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 16 ⁴⁵ *State v. Burgoyne*, 75 Tenn. 173 (1881).

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 18 ⁴⁶ Thomas M. Cooley, *A Treatise on the Law of Taxation: Including the Law of Local Assessments* 396 (1876). See
 19 <https://archive.org/details/atreatiseonlawt01coolgoog/page/896/mode/1up>.

1 each individual in the enjoyment of his own rights and privileges by requiring the
2 observance of rules of order, fairness and good neighborhood, by all around
3 him.”⁴⁷ The Tennessee justices summed up the concept by saying that “the private
4 interests of the few must yield to the welfare of the many and good order in
5 society.”⁴⁸

6 30. Arkansas lawmakers followed the pattern set by their peers in
7 Tennessee by enacting a statute in 1881 that combined an updated public carry
8 law with a similar sales restriction.⁴⁹ Not only did it prohibit carrying pistols,
9 knives, swords, spears, metal knuckles, and razors, but also provided that anyone
10 “who shall sell, barter or exchange, or otherwise dispose of, or in any manner
11 furnish to any person” said weapons also faced prosecution.⁵⁰ When the Arkansas

47 *Id.*

⁴⁸ *Burgoyne*, 75 Tenn. 173.

49 1881 Ark Acts ch 96

1 law faced a constitutional challenge, it was also upheld by an appellate court.⁵¹³¹.

2 Vermont had prohibited the sale of slung shots in 1849, and continued to
 3 do so throughout the rest of the century.⁵² Several other states followed suit, and
 4 some also banned the sale of metal knuckles, which were similarly associated
 5 with gang activity. By 1868, the sale and manufacture of them was punishable by
 6 fine or jail time in Florida.⁵³ Illinois did the same in 1881,⁵⁴ and so did

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⁵¹ *Dabbs v. State*, 39 Ark. 353 (1882).

⁵² *Offenses against the person*, in *Vermont Statutes, 1894: Including the*

Public Acts of 1894 at 879, ch. 212, § 4920 (1894)..

⁵³ Of Offenses against the Public Peace, 1868 Fla. Sess. Laws, ch. 7, § 11,

95. The law was reiterated in the subsequent penal code revision. *See* Allen H.

Bush, *Digest of the Statute Law of Florida of General and Public Character, in*

Force up to the First Day of January, 1872 at 253, ch. 49, § 12 (1872).

⁵⁴ Criminal Code – Deadly Weapons: Regulates Traffic and Prevents Sale

to Minors, 1881 Ill. Laws, 73, § 1.

1 Massachusetts in 1882,⁵⁵ Oklahoma Territory in 1890,⁵⁶ and Florida in 1893.⁵⁷
2 Manufacturing and selling a slung shot was a misdemeanor in the Dakota
3 Territory, and using or attempting to use one was a felony.⁵⁸ That particular law
4 remained in force in the state of North Dakota.⁵⁹

5 32. These regulations did not prohibit the sale of all firearms, or even
6 all revolvers. They targeted weapons which people at the time overwhelmingly

⁵⁵ *Offenses against the Public Peace, in Public Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Enacted November 19, 1881, to Take Effect February 1, 1882* at 1164, § 11 (1886). (This appears to be a reiteration of a previously existing law in Massachusetts; citation is G. S. 164, § 11).

⁵⁶ Of Crimes against the Public Health and Safety, 1890 Okla. Sess. Laws, ch. 25, art. 38, § 18 at 475–476 (1890).

⁵⁷ 1893 Fla. Sess. Laws, § 1 at 4124.

⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁵⁸ *Of Crimes against the Public Health and Safety, in Revised Codes of the Territory of Dakota, Comprising the Codes and General Statutes Passed at the Twelfth Session of the Legislative Assembly* 684, §§ 455–56 (1883).

⁵⁹ *Crimes against the Public Health and Safety*, in *Revised Codes of the State of North Dakota* 1461, § 7311 (Bismarck: Tribune Co., 1899).

associated with reckless and criminal behavior. Persons wishing to defend themselves, their property, and their homes still had access to rifles, shotguns, and army pistols in order to do so. Reserving access to these weapons, which were also associated with communal policing and militia service, meant that Second Amendment and state analogue rights were not implicated by prohibitions or restrictions placed upon the sale of certain deadly weapons. In upholding a prohibitive sales tax placed upon pistols in Texas, an appellate court asserted that the business of selling pistols was one “hurtful to the welfare of society” and among that class of occupations “detrimental to the health, morals, or good order of society.” As a result, the court reasoned that the legislature “would have the right, not only to levy an excessive tax, which would be prohibitory thereof, but could go further and absolutely prohibit any one from engaging therein.”⁶⁰ This history of prohibiting the sale of especially dangerous weapons paved the way for state-level bans on automatic firearms and the adoption of the National Firearms Act of 1934.

VIII. CONCLUSION

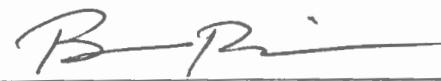
17 33. During the nineteenth century, Americans confronted rising levels

⁶⁰ *Caswell & Smith v. State*, 148 S.W. 1159 (Tex. Civ. App. 1912).

1 of violence and homicide that resulted from socio-economic conflict occurring in
2 conjunction with rapid developments in weapon technology. Report after report
3 of needless death as a result of a culture armed to the teeth prompted Americans
4 and their leaders to embrace gun regulation as a life saving policy. These
5 regulations took many forms, such as public carry and taxation laws, and also
6 embraced sales prohibitions against certain weapons deemed especially
7 dangerous. Americans of the time did not see these regulations as violations of
8 the Second Amendment or state analogues. It is my opinion that the State of
9 Washington's restrictions against the sale of firearms classified as "assault
10 weapons" aligns with this historical tradition.

11 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of
12 Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

13 DATED this 18 day of May, 2023, at Fort Worth, TX.

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15 
16 BRENNAN RIVAS
17 Historian and Independent Scholar
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DECLARATION OF SERVICE

I hereby declare that on this day I caused the foregoing document to be electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the Court's CM/ECF System which will serve a copy of this document upon all counsel of record.

DATED this 1st day of June, 2023, at Seattle, Washington.

/s/ Andrew R.W. Hughes
ANDREW R.W. HUGHES, WSBA #49515
Assistant Attorney General